

26 Howarth: *Endothelioma of Antrum apparently Cured by Radium*

Case II.—Patient, male, aged 19. Operated on three years ago. The macroscopic appearance of the bone was similar to that in the preceding case, but the microscopic slide shows alternate layers of bone and cartilage, without any fibrous tissue. This appearance is quite different from the usual picture of spongy bone formation with proliferating osteoblasts, together with the destruction of the spongy bone by masses of osteoclasts, a vascular interstitial tissue and the laying down of much fibrous tissue.

The previous operation was not by any means complete, but the clinical appearance has not progressed except in the alveolar border.

Specimen of Hyperplastic Bone from the Frontal Sinus.

By WALTER HOWARTH, F.R.C.S.

THE macroscopic and microscopic appearances present many features similar to those associated with chronic hyperplasia of the maxilla.

Endothelioma of Antrum apparently Cured by Radium. Recent Local Recurrence after Three Years.

By WALTER HOWARTH, F.R.C.S.

MR. C. D. had an enormous tumour of the right upper jaw and was first seen in a moribund condition. Radium produced an almost magical disappearance of the growth. Recently two small nodules have appeared.

Discussion.—Dr. W. H. KELSON, referring to the case of the boy with a swelling of the upper jaw, said that he had seen a number of such cases, and asked whether the trouble might not have started in the nasal cavity. This might help to solve the ætiology, which at present was very obscure. Did Mr. Howarth think that the conditions as shown by the microscopical slides were different stages of the same thing? Professor Knaggs considered them to be probably different varieties of the same disease. This boy appeared to have good teeth, but there was dental trouble in most of Mr. Westmacott's cases.

Mr. W. S. SYME said he had seen numbers of these cases, and did not think that X-ray examination of the sinuses was sufficient to exclude the possibility of sepsis, which was almost always present. These cases ought always to be thoroughly investigated from this point of view.

Mr. A. J. M. WRIGHT said that in one such case he had removed a considerable portion of bone and opened the antrum. In that case the lining of the antrum had been healthy.

Mr. HOWARTH (in reply) said that he had hoped to obtain suggestions as to treatment. Mr. Westmacott, in 1913, had suggested chiselling away all the redundant bone until healthy bone was arrived at. That had been done in the case of the boy (Rouge's operation); the woman had been treated with radium. He thought this might produce a good result, because it was difficult, when doing a Rouge's operation, to be certain where pathological bone ended and normal bone began, as one shaded off into the other. The deformity in these cases was sometimes very distressing. The boy was not cured, but his condition was much improved. He (Mr. Howarth) understood that these conditions did not originate in or invade the nasal cavity, and the remaining portion of the antrum was found to be healthy. The origin of the condition was, he believed, in the teeth, the sepsis there causing a chronic osteomyelitis. Pathologists were not agreed as to the exact nature of the condition.

The specimen of hyperplastic bone from the frontal sinus looked like the same under the microscope. He had shown the case of endothelioma of the antrum in order to demonstrate what could be done with radium in an inoperable growth. It dropped out after radium treatment. There were two small recurrences, which he intended to deal with in two days' time by excision, as radium used for recurrences was in his opinion often unsatisfactory in result.